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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860.

All letters for the National Era mus be addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

INDEX TO VOL. XIII. -In a few days we shall publish a complete Index to Volume XIII of the Era, which will be furnished free to any subscriber who may express a desire for a copy-

Position of Mr. Sherman.-We regret that we are constrained to postpone the admirable speech of Mr. Sherman, made on Friday last in the House, in explanation of his position. But the great length of the able speech of Mr. Doolittle, which will be found in the Era of to-day, compels us to lay that of Mr. S. over until next week. The effect of this speech has been greatly to strengthen Mr. Sherman in the confidence of his friends, and to command the respect of nity which he has displayed amid the storm which has raged around him are qualities which peculiarly fit him for the post of Speaker.

THE SPARTAN BAND .- The fact came out some forty disunionists in the House of Repre. Missouri was regarded as hopelessly wedded to sentatives have banded themselves together, slavery. Kansas and Nebraska, Dacotah and like the forty thieves, in a written or sworn Jefferson, were unorganized territory, in the exring with the charge of treason; and, indeed, the mean time, the older States have increased onigrating population. we see no difference between open treason and in wealth and power with unprecedented rapidi- At the same time, we dispose of a dangero denying its constitutionality,

CAPTAIN MEIGS.—It is said that Captain equal proportion, while the older States of the But there is one other consequence likely to Meigs, the able Superintendent of the Aqueduct East have kept on in their steady career of follow the adoption of the suggestion of the late and other public works, was a week or two ago | progress. ordered by the Secretary of War to the Tortugas, who believe that the reputation of the Admin- growing from bad to worse continually. investigating committees.

Northern importers, witile the retailers buy of sured the free toleration of all creeds. York jobbers, but not that of the importers, that the vigor, intelligence, and superior nur

and Northern merchants who are "sound on shall be sixty-four millions. for the honor of being enrolled among the faithof Northern and Western country merchants.

NEBRASKA .- The "Democratic" Governor Nebraska has, as was expected, vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, for the exclusion of slavery from the Territory. This is "leaving therefore arise from the annexation of Mexico. the people perfectly free to form and regulate The all-powerful Anglo-Saxon element will their domestic institutions in their own way" with a vengeance. Well, there is consolation an the reflection that Mr. Black has given a Fever to the Republicaus which will enable nexation it would be the ruling element in the spion. them to overturn the politics of the State, and Mexican portion of the Confederacy. 4 hrow the Democracy on their backs.

He TELS.-The New York Herald having stated regards freedom and slavery. The late able that the hotels of the city were suffering from and sagacious editor of this journal had no 'the loss of Southern support, the Eccuing Post more doubt on this point than on the other, has a scertained, from the books of the principal | when the slave States were equal in number to establishments, that the report is unfounded, the free, and when they were much nearer With but one exception, all the great hotels are equal in power and wealth than they now are. quite as prosperous as at this time last year, notwithstanding the opening of the new Fifth fifteen free and fifteen slave States. There are Avenue Hotel, which is the largest in the city. at present eighteen free States and fifteen slave

THE REV. ROBERT. J. BRECKINRIDGE .- This the requisite population for admission into the distinguished Kentucky Presbyterian div ne Union, will, in two years more, make twenty. has written a long and able letter to his nephew, the Vice President, in favor of preserv. two thereafter, will make twenty-thres. New ing the Union. He thinks the South would reap the most disastrous consequences from ing, have no slaves, and every intellige. disunion, and alludes to the Harper's Ferry af. is aware that the pro-slavery feeling prevalent is fair as affording the highest evidence of the in them is kept alive by a pro-slavery Federal value of the Union to the South.

JOHN BROWN IN MINNESOTA .- The slave De mocracy in the Minnesota Legislature hoped to make political capital out of the Harper's Ferry invasion, and to this end introduced res. from the grasp of the slaveholders is a conolutions denunciatory of that act of lawlessness The Republicans amended the resolutions by can possessions are so favorable to the existadding a severe rebuke of the disunion Demo- ence of slavery as California; and yet of the two cratic orators in Congress. In this form the hundred thousand persons who emigrated to

The New York Tribune says:

"Democracy used to mean submission to the "Democracy now means the destruction of the Government and the horrors of civil war,

beaten at the polls.

"The difference between these two kinds of drove out slavery. important office of a Disunionist and tionist like Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia."

MEXICO - COLONIZATION - COM-

The grave issues and vast interests involved in each case freedom conquered.

In Mexico, the circumstances all to Mexico and the treaty recently entered into p eservation of liberty. The central and so and gives expression to his matured and deliber the free element in our Government. ate opinions. The reader will be struck with their

States stands out with added relief.

former had a few feeble settlements of civilized his political opponents. The firmness and dig. products have in ten years changed the relative | r allions per annum. value of the precious metals, had not been discovered. These countries are now States of the Union, with a population of six or seven | q frankly and boldly accepting its destiny. aundred thousand souls on the Pacific shores. When the article appeared, Iowa and Wisconsinpledge to resist the organization of the House clusive possession of aboriginal savages. These by the Republican party under the plurality Territories now contain two hundred thousand creased in numbers and wealth in almost disectional agitation and irritation.

or some other out-of-the-way place, but that in population, and has actually declined in the free people of color and emancipated slaves, Jefferson Davis, hearing of the move, went to civilization, in capacity for self-government, who are hunted and driven like wild beasts, or the President and protested against it in such and in power. Anarchy reigns throughout her ege reduced to absolute slavery. Is it not the a style that it was given up. There are those immense territories, and affairs appear to be day of the Federal Government to provide

removal of Captain Meigs out of the reach of 1847, for the line of policy there suggested, have ti's their right to life and liberty in their native

redoubled force at the present moment. TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH .- below, was the admission of the several Mexi- wielming weight of public prejudice against The N. V. Times publishes the most conclu- can States into the American Union, with their them, a far stronger Government than this sive evidence that no abatement has taken own free consent. The American armies were c ald scarcely render them efficient protection. place in the trade of that city with the South. at that time in possession of the capital of L. the Government, from sheer weakness, can-That journal gives the statements of leading Mexico; and when the American Government and perform its duty, should it not, in a spirit That journal gives the statements of leading importing merchants, as well as the officers and directors of the steam and other transportation lines between New York and other Southern cities. It seems that their business is where any falling off has taken place, it is try. Population would have poured into the clearly traceable to causes having no connec- various States of Mexico from this country, and acquisition of Mexico would afford every faciltion with the slavery agitation. The mer- ere this day their institutions and customs is for rendering this tardy justice to the free chants say that the retail dealers of the South would have been in a rapid process of assimilamay, in obedience to public sentiment, go to tion to our own. The English language would Servinces of that country are peculiarly adapt-Richmond, Charleston, and other Southern have become a necessary acquisition to every to the negro and mulatto constitution. They wities for their supplies; but that the whole- man in public life; and as has been the case the inhabited by a mixed race of men, partly sale dealers in those places will still go to New in Louisiana, Texas, and California, it would anish, partly Indian, and partly negro. York for the goods which they sell to the tra- eventually supersede the Spanish. The act of ders of the interior. It seems that the South- entering the Union would of itself have dissolvern wholesale merchants buy directly of the ed the connection of Church and State, and in-

the jobbers, or middlemen. The effect of the The late editor of this journal had no doubt change in the mode of doing business will even at that day, when the American popula therefore be to curtail the business of the New tion was two-fifths less than it is at presen and to increase the business of the Southern bers and organization of the North American cities with the interior. This is all very well. Republic would prevail over the effete civiliza-We shall rejoice to see it take place; but tion of Mexico, and mould her institutions upon Southern trade built upon political excitement the American model. We need not say that the last thirteen years have placed beyond con-A POLITICAL HEALTH ALMANAC .- A Rich- troversy what might have been regarded as a mond firm, W. P. Gilman & Co., have started | hazardous experiment at the beginning of that a novel enterprise in the way of book-making, period. We are now thirty-two millions; Mexi-They propose to make a registry of New York | co is still seven. Twenty-five years hence, we

the goose," for the benefit of Southern dealers. It is not probable that Mexico, unaided and The subscribers are to pay fifty dollars a head unenergized from without, will then contain more population than she now possesses. If we give ful. This may be regarded as the ridiculous to her new life and vigor, we shall in that finale of the pompous threat of non-intercourse. degree assimilate her to ourselves. If annexa-The Tribune publishes the list for the benefit tion should fail to revive her energies, she will simply remain in her present insignificant nosition, while the Anglo-Saxonized portion of the Confederacy attains to the first rank among

No danger to American civilization can predominate in the public councils in a tenfold degree, and it would be hazarding little to predict that in a quarter of a century after an-

What we have said in regard to the prevalence of American over Mexican ideas of civilization, may be said with equal propriety as it When the article below was written there were States. Kansas and Mehraska, which have Washington, Tefferson, and Dacotah, a year or Me ico and Utah, though nom nally slavehold

Administration. Arizona has but little population of any sort, and its remoteness from the slaveholding region renders it almost impos-

sible to introduce the institution. The ease with which California was snatched vincing proof in point. No part of the Mexiresolutions passed, to the great chagrin of the hecame an American possession, not so many Mr. Henry C. Carey, known by various works hundreds were slaves. Kansas affords another illustration. That fine country lies immediately west of Missouri, some of the largest slaveholding counties in which border upon the Territory; and yet, in spite of Border Ruffianism, backed by a corrupt Federal Administrain case the soi-disant Democratic party is tion, the freemen of the North emigrated to the Territory in overwhelming num

party. In the second, as we have seen, the

with the Liberal party in that country, are be- e u States of that country have already a con- the destinies of this country and those of Mexfore the American Congress and people, and sterable population—equal, in fact, to that of demand their immediate attention. We have a like extent of the slaveholding States of this emand their immediate attention. We have a like extent of the slaveholding States of this celebrated speech on the war eemed the occasion a fitting one for reprolucing an important editorial article upon our | sl wery, and are known to entertain a strong Mexican relations, which appeared in the Era n pugnance to it. They are, in a word, free might suggest such a remark, it is not necesneraly thirteen years ago. It is the production S ates, and their admission into the Union the late editor and founder of this journal, vouldfat once give an immense preponderance

Many of the Mexican States are very small applicability to the present state of affairs; and, in extent of territory as well as in population. indeed, he will be apt to think that the progress- I might be made a condition of their annexaof time and events have given additional force tion, that the smaller States should be united,

Here, then, are reasons which strongly apal to the people of this country in favor In the first place, we confer incalculable

essings upon Mexico. We redeem her from ealth and prosperity, and insure to her more ogress in twenty years than she has made in ree centuries.

We add immensely to our own commerce, we rule. If the Republicans had entered into civilized inhabitants, and two or three of them simulate our manufacturing industry, we open such an agreement, every Southern press would are ready to enter the Union as free States. In raw fields of enterprise to our energetic and

this covert attempt to destroy the Government. ty. Illinois, in which the census of the present by d distracting political question. We forever Speakers have twice been elected by the plu- year will show a population of two millions. Sattle the slavery issue as a sectional question. rality rule, and no one until now thought of had, thirteen years ago, less than a third of that and destroy all the vain and wicked projects of number. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, have in- savery extension, which are the great source

eritor of this paper, to which we wish especially Meanwhile, Mexico has remained stationary to draw attention. We shall provide homes for homes for these exiles from the South? We istration for integrity would not suffer by the All the arguments presented in the article of believe that the Federal Constitution guaran-S ates; but the effort has never been made to The proposition of Dr. Bailey, as will be seen segure their rights to them; and with the overall be exempt from the tyranny of caste? The

> The Mexican army is officered, in man ses, by negroes-a clear proof of the absence - prejudice against color. Here, then, under merican auspices, would be a congenial he Northern provinces and the mountain disw lands and the low latitudes must become

ntenec, and perhaps two other lines of com- gles for life. unication between the Atlantic and Pacific ceans. These rights of way contemplate railleas into Mexico, and thereby soften prejusices, and prepare the way for a more intimate

wealth, which it has extorted from the ignorant piety of the nation, and which it has for generations used in keeping the people subject to its control. With this hideous rampart of ignorance and intolerance out of the way, the people will be enabled, at least under American auspices, to commence a career of mental as well as material progress.

We throw out these suggestions for the sideration of the country and of Congress, and trust that Republicans will look at the subject of our Mexican relations, not in the narrow spirit of political antagonism, but from the stand-point of history and philosophy. We have

"-ith in the goodness of motive which has Administration in its Mexican -+ it has been wiser policy, but, in our judgmen., " ov which than it knows. It has initiated a point will not bear the fruits or be attended by the

results which it desires and contemplates. We again commend the article of Dr. Bailey to the attention of Republicans. It throws a broad ray of light upon the great question now before Congress and the nation, which must strike the attention of reflecting men.

on political economy, has challenged W. C.

Bryant, of the Post, to a newspaper discussion

of the tariff question. Mr. Bryant declines, on the ground that he has no time to spare for what he considers an uncalled-for and unprofitable discussion.

rom the National Fra of August 19, 1817. D STATES AND MEXICO-PLAN ACIFICATION AND CONTINENT.

"There is a mysterious connection between ico." Such was a sentiment expressed by Mr. Senator had in his mind all the reasons that sary to inquire. We adopt and repeat the sentiment: "There is a mysterious connection between the destinies of this country and those of

statesmen foresaw the rapid growth of the Uni- the capital of Mexico is doubtless resounding and point to the suggestions which the article so as to form larger States of convenient size. the fortunes of the Spanish dominion in North Central Government has probably ceased to The northwestern territories of the Republic America. During the last ten years of the last exist—its States alone carry on governmental It will also be found to embrace much value a ight be kept in a territorial condition until century, we were humbly negotiating for the functions. And now commence our most seriable information in regard to the condition of the increase of population shall entitle them to free navigation of the Mississippi; and Conous difficulties. What next is to be done. Mexico, which time has not rendered obsolete, a mission into the Union. If they were sub- gress instructed Mr. Carmichael, in 1790, to while the contrasted superiority of the United i cted to regular government, there can be no urge on the Spanish Government, as induce. General Scott find a Central Government, and d abt that population will flow to them from ments to concede this, the considerations, that it be willing to concede all that is demanded. The population of this country was only a parts of this Union and from Europe. The the United States would be a safer neighbor Peace is made. One-third of Mexico is left in wenty millions when the article was written. Contral States of Mexico, which for half a cer. than Britain, to Spain; that conquest was re-It now contains about thirty-two millions. At try have been subjected to a condition of anthat period, California and Oregon were wilder a chy fatal to industry and trade, would immediate was "not our interest to cross the Mississippi struggle between Slavery and Freedom. Must nessess unreclaimed from the possession of d ately, under American auspices, become a for ages;" that it "never will be our interest to we say it? That struggle, we fear, we are sure, their savage or barbarian inhabitants. The 1 ost fruitful field of Yankee enterprise. Agri. remain connected with those who do." In the will terminate in the triumph of Slavery. The lture would revive, internal trade would be- beginning of this century, all that President Curse will move like a pestilence over the new men, but California had no American inhabit | o me highly lucrative, and a commerce with | Jefferson asked of Napoleon, was, the cession | territory acquired, till it overshadow the westants, and its immense beds of gold, whose t is country would spring into existence, worth of New Orleans and of the Floridas, with the ern boundary of the continent, poisoning every Mississippi as the final boundary of our pos-sessions; and at last he was fairly forced to And would Mexico then be safe? Look again take the whole of Louisiana!

to see the seat of American empire transferred the reaction in this country, produced by its during the discussions of Thursday last, that had not a third of their present population. a archy, from barbarism, from political and from the Atlantic slope to the west of the Allesiritual despotism; we set her on a career of ghanies, and the Mississippi river, which was throw the Union. We want to see peace upon to be the perpetual western boundary of Amerino such terms. The idea of being involved in

> America. An energetic race of people, speak- American citizen who is not prepared to defy tem of free institutions favorable to the utmost | against the throne of God. development of human faculties, has taken pos- Besides, New Mexico and Chihuahua have session of the best portion of the continent, now, and California soon will have, a populastretching from the great chain of inland seas | tion entitling them to admission into the Union. on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the But, independent communities of people, as south, and indented on the Atlantic seaboard they would be, would have the right to elect. with numerous commodious and secure har, for themselves, whether to seek admittance into bors. It has acquired not only the free, but the Union, or stay out of it-whether to acsole navigation of the central river of the Mis- knowledge the Government of the United sissippi valley. It has secured every harbor on States, or not. Such is the doctrine of the the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It Democratic party and of Southern statesmen. passes beyond the Mississippi-builds States in relation to Territories of this Union. Will upon its western shores—sweeps onward above they falsify them as it regards other Territothe fortieth parallel of latitude to the Rocky ries? But, suppose the Territories acquired, Mountains, surmounts those formidable barriand organized into States of this Union, could ers, pours down their western declivities, and, they not then secede? If Mr. Calhoun is right, n 1846, finds itself in safe possession of seven they could. How, then, would such a peace as degrees of the Pacific coast. It has belted the is contemplated be permanent or secure the ontinent with its power-one people, one lan- objects aimed at by the war? guage, one mind, prevailing from ocean to Suppose, however, General Scott should find cean. The Government which fifty years ago | no Government to treat with? trembled for its stability at the bare idea of 2. "He must then set up a provisional Govcolonization beyond the Alleghanies, is now ernment, and treat with that." A precious desending the mail to American colonists across vice of statesmanship! How would this con-

But it was only above the fortieth degree of latitude that their energies had scope, and the tide of population could roll onward to the Pacific. Below that, reaching down ten degrees to the Gulf of Mexico, progress was arrested a short dstance beyond the Mississippi, not by natural barriers - mountains, lakes, or deserts-but by another empire, running up from the sixteenth degree of latitude to near the Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, and thence upome of our colored population-free colored wards from thirty to forty-two degrees, between id emancipated slaves. The white immi- the Pacific on one side and two-thirds of the ants to Mexico will go there to engage in western boundary of this country on the other; ade or commerce. They will leave agricult and this boundary, not natural but artificial. re to the colored race, Indian and negro. depending upon parchment deeds and titles. The portion of Mexico thus bounded, pressed cits may be cultivated by white men, but the upon by the restless energies of the United States, constitutes its larger portion, and yet e future homes of the negro population of this contains scarcely any population, while the whole of Mexico has but eight souls to the The treaty recently negotiated with the square mile. The race which made it an emuarez or Liberal Government has not yet pire is scarcely one eighth of the entire populaeen made public; but, if its provisions have tion, and has failed to establish institutions een correctly reported through the newspapers, favorable to the assimilation of the various s adoption would greatly facilitate the admis- classes of people under its ascendency, or to ion of Mexico into the Union. Indeed, some the development of their energies. The people such treaty would seem to be a necessary pre- languish. Five millions when we were three, minary and preparation for annexation. If they are now only seven millions, while we are e are correctly informed, the treaty provides twenty. Agriculture, manufactures, comr the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehu- merce, are all at a stand. Civilization strug-

so contrasted in all the elements of power, are will of the peace party in Mexico, such a party upwards, as if to approximate still more close oads or canals, to be built and managed by yet brought into immediate juxtaposition, with- does not exist. To have peace, the first thing ly, indents the Gulf to a point as high as 222 yet orought into immediate juxtaposition, with does not exist. To have peace, the first thing out the impediment of any natural barrier—a to be done is to create this party, sustain it, degrees. The truth is, a glance at the map will Gercial intercourse between the two countries vast wilderness owned by the one, inviting the treat with it, put it in power, and keep an army show that Mexico and the United States conh a very liberal scale; and the effect of the reckless adventurers of the other? Texas is there, perhaps for years, to maintain peace, doption of these measures must be to intro- first settled, then annexed. This would have and the peace party, at the head of affairs "nce American population and American taken place, even though the Curse which the Washington Union remarks: hastened that event, and has alloyed its consequences with evils not yet fully disclosed, had

But the stronger race has overleaped its limits; it has passed to the Nueces, and then, by a second thought, to the Rio Grande, thus addsquare miles to its territory, grasping one-third of the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and and for good reason. It has been foully dealt with. What has happened, would have happened, had there been no Slavery to precipitate but, it would have taken place by the operation | more contributions upon their inhabitants. of natural causes, probably in such a way as | Bloodthirstiness, and extreme folly! Does Justice might have sanctioned.

ever, now spent itself? Have we acquired a selves in inextricable debt, concentrate more natural boundary? Have we a sufficient num- and more power in the hands of the Executive ber of safe ports on the western shore of the keep up a large standing army, just for the Gulf? Have we a free, ready, safe outlet to purpose of murdering the Mexicans, till they the Pacific? Has the tide of foreign immigra- abjectly submitted, or were exterminated? the Stronger Race lost any of its daring, its reck- out any Administration that could contemplate less energy? Has the Weaker become more such an atrocity. united, more vigorous, more enterprising?

dering on Texas, ... to it-by a river; scarcely se... fected to the Central Government, a porus.

it hardly amenable to its rule. It borders the | baue .bors in the world—it touches lower down on tilities on our side, and in a good faith, in a the Gulf. Again, Slavery, availing itself of the proper way, submitting to every State in Mexworking of natural causes, and international ico, having the requisite number of inhabitdifficulties and irritations, precipitates a result ants, the proposition to enter, if it so choose, which would, without its interference, have been accomplished more slowly, more safely, and, at the same time, honorably. American troops are marched to the extreme limits of a territory, which, to say the most, was of doubt-The Senate of Maryland, says the Sun, fol jurisdiction. War is the consequence, and

ude, circling one-half of the Gulf of Mexico stretching from its shores to the Pacific—where, to its seven degrees of coast held in 1846, it has added seventeen degrees in 1847!

But, these violent accomplishments have cost the stonger race, blood, and treasure, and honor, and awakened in its own bosom the elements of terrific discord. They have outraged, and humbled, and desolated the weaker race, and aroused in it a fierce national antipathy. We have gained immense territory, won many battles, made many "heroes "-but the Government has on its hands a domestic question which threatens its stability, and a foreign difficul-At the beginning of the century, few, if any, ty which seems to defy settlement. At this hour, ted States, or the bearings of this growth on with the reveille of the American soldiers its

1. "Make peace." Ay-if you can. Suppose at the map. What natural boundary is there. ake the whole of Louisiana! at the map. What natural boundary is there,
How short-sighted is the wisdom of the until the whole be taken? That would be the wisest! Some of those statesmen have lived bold aim of the Slave Power, unless, indeed, ican territory, passing far to the east of its cen- the "deep damnation" of a career of conquest, carried on at the will and for the benefit of Sla-Now, cast your eye on the map of North | very, is too abhorrent to be endured by any ing one language, assimilated under one sys- the moral sentiment of the world, and war

ciliate the Mexican people? How would it By the Constitution, it is provided that the an undue influence in this country; but they shoes, walk under umbrellas, and generally depose of keeping its disaffected population in subjection to the rule of the conqueror?

The whole project is an absurdity. 3. "Call back the armies, then, and let us reern to just where we were at the beginning of the contest." This supposes an amount of jus- from the frontier of the Oregon settlements to mind, opinion with opinion, system with sys- subject themselves, by way of propitiating tice and stern self-denial, on the part of the American people and their Government, which possibility of extending our Federal Governitiself, and a Lie, as Carlyle has it, cannot live it is almost idle to talk of, and which, if pos- ment over Oregon. American enterprise, we forever. sessed by them, would have prevented any col- know, availing itself of the discoveries of modlision at all with Mexico. Is it not a waste of ern times, will, in due season, annihilate distime to insist upon what we know will not be tance, and bring this portion of our Pacific em-

No territory,' and it will be easy to secure | which, even at this time, without the construcpeace." Just as idle as the preceding propo- tion of suitable roads, may not be reached withspect a man who would urge this, on the ground | nev to the mouth of the Columbia; the greater is not the motive. If it be urged in sincerity, ritory between St. Louis and the Rocky Mounthe issue between Slavery and Freedom, and of We go from Washington to New Orleans in is comparatively uneducated; but statistics thus securing the tranquillity of the country, at seven days; from New Orleans to Vera Cruz the hazard of its complete overthrow by the in- in three or four; from Vera Cruz to the city of sidious influences of the former; but, in most Mexico in four more. With proper improveobtaining a party triumph-party managers be- Mexico from the capital of the United States in of maintaining republican institutions. ing fully aware that it is sheer trickery. "No twelve or thirteen days, and by the telegraphic territory!" Let any party go into a Presiden- wires receive intelligence from there in a few tial canvass with that motto emblazoned on its hours! The city of Mexico, be it remembered, banners, and its doom will be sealed; or else, is in the 19th degree of north latitude, while the whole history of this nation is a lie.

What is to be expected when two such races, A writer having said-"Speak as much as you nearer the United States. Yucatan, bending

"We are not aware of what course our Govwe can scarcely be mistaken in supposing that the war will be prosecuted with greater vigor. must subdue these guerilleros, and keep open a free communication between the capital and the ing, at one stroke, three hundred thousand are superior to them in energy as well as in our impress them with a deep conviction that their bringing itself a thousand miles nearer the Pa- future time. Acting upon these high principles, cific. The weaker race feels itself aggrieved; we will prosecute the war with greater means, a sterner will, and with irresistible vigor. If the are not sufficiently beaten to make them see for peace, we must beat them again and againthe result by means repugnant to fair dealing—
but, it would have taken when the coerce them at every available point, scatter their guerillos, occupy their towns, and levy

the Union suppose the American People would Has the force of these natural causes, how- be willing to send out volunteers, involve themtion ceased swelling towards our shores? Has Whatever else they may do, they would turn

6. What, then, is to be done? Suppose 's yet an immense tract of country bor- asmuch as Slavery and War have hurried the congrated from it-no, united march of American Empire, and plunged us "Hed, often disaf- into "fightings without and fears within," we an of now divorce American Progress from those . ful influences, and anticipate the course of daiming the cessation of all hos-

> into the American Union, upon a footing of equality with the original States. This plan may seem startling, but let us examine-It would settle our present difficulty with

First, its relations to Justice: Secondly, to the Federal Constitution; Thirdly, to Expediency.

beaten at the polls.

"The difference between these two kinds of Democracy is well illustrated by the rejection of a Union Democrat, like Gen. Dix, as Minister to France, and the appointment to that important office of a Disunionist and Revolution of a Union to Gen. Dix, as Minister to France, and the appointment to that important office of a Disunionist and Revolution of a Union to Gen. Dix, as Minister to France, and the first step is the seizure of an important office of a Disunionist, without suffering to a Disunity with the rest, for good and Representatives in Congress to take such steps solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the rest, for good and Solve its connection with the first step is the seizure of the first step is the first step is the seizure of the first step is the first step is the seizure of the first step is the first is the seizure of the very tract of Few persons deny the right of a State to dis-

grees to the twenty-fifth parallel of north lati layery, and to set up for themselves. We wave never questioned the right of South Caroina to do what she has so often threatened; been in the habit of contemplating a dissolution of the Union in certain contingencies, dispute this right of independent election, in a State, whether she shall remain in the Union or go out of it. While in it, of course, she is bound to obey the laws it constitutionally imposes. The alternative is, obedience or secesion. We always denounced the foul dealing of the United States towards Mexico, and opposed the annexation of Texas, on account of ts relation to Slavery, but never doubted its perfect right to dispose of itself as it saw proper. We maintained the same position as to the right of the settlers and natives of Ore-

> on to dispose of their territory. In relation to right or justice, then, there could not be the slightest objection to the submission of a proposition of annexation to each of the sovereign States of Mexico, or to the free aceptance by each of such a proposition. Free acceptance, for each should be left perfectly free to decide for itself, and its decision ought

then to be respected. The second question regards the constitutionality, on our part, of such an act. This, if we understand the matter, has been settled by precedent. The American People have ratified the purchase, by Jefferson, of foreign terrilory, and the same authority has ratified the act of the American Congress, in passing a joint resolution for the annexation of a foreign State. If a foreign slave State could thus be annexed, there can be no doubt as to the power to annex, in a similar way, a foreign free State, or any number of them. We shall not now go behind that act of Congress, and its ratification by the American People. The great question to be discussed, then,

oncerns the expediency of such annexation; and here we must take a wide range, as the subject is of vast importance, and embraces many points of view. First, as to the practicability (one element of

expediency) of extending our Government over the requisite amount of population for States we have always held that the peculiar political Senators and about eight. Representatives to other anti-slavery men advocate or approve extended empire. State Governments will pre- of these States is non sla cholding; and, ac- they abandon their railroads, their common vent the oppression of local interests by the cording to the favorite doc sine of Mr. Calboun schools, their colleges, their manufactures Central Government, and provide of themselves and South Carolina, each ! tate must determine and all their institutions and customs which we efficiently for their promotion; and we can see no reason why the great interests of peace and Hence, the question of slavery, as raised by the whether reformers or anti-reformers, that we war, commerce with foreign nations and be- war, would be settled at once, satisfactorily to shall not hesitate to endorse and approve every tween the States, the public lands, and the the free States, to the advantage of the cause measure of Southern policy which, in our judge treatment of the aborigines, of the whole continent, may not be as well cared for by one Central or Federal Government, as by many. Thus far, the extension of territory and multiplication of States, by weakening the proportionate power of faction, and, generally, of local interests, adding to the dignity of the Federal Gov- Public Debt by the Federal Government, and soundness upon the Slavery question," they can ernment, and increasing national spirit, have the cession to it, as an equivalent, of the Pub- retire, and give place to men of more brains strengthened the bonds of union. The States lic Lands. The details of this arrangement and vigor of purpose. were in far more danger during the last war, could be attended to in due time, so as at once and before it, of falling apart, than they have to satisfy all creditors, and not impose upon hope that the sapient politicians of North Caro In a few years, a State, formed in Oregon,

Oregon. Last Thursday, the news was re- Governmental interference on one side or the self-inflicted torture to which these innocents ceived in this city of the arrival of Messrs. other, it cannot maintain itself against Catholi- might be subjected, by way of vindicating their Shaw and Bolden, at St. Louis, on the 5th incism, it is not of God, bu, of man—it is not "soundness." We are taught by the devotees stant, direct from Oregon, having left the from.

Truth, but Falsehood. Wil cannot apprehend of Buddha and Brahma, to what shocking tortier settlements on the 5th of May—three months danger from the free colssion of mind with tures the victims of superstition and fear will St. Louis! And yet, no one dreams of the im- tem; the Truth, in the long run, will commend the favor of those false gods; and we shrink pire in close fellowship with the old States. 4. "Let the Government adopt as its maxim, Now, there is scarcely any part of Mexico, ition, and not half so sincere. We could re- in one-third of the time required for the jourf justice and magnanimous dealing-but this portion of it is as readily accessible as our tert is done with the nuworthy purpose of evading | tains, and a large portion of it is far more so. the Mexican territory stretches up as high as 5. What does the Administration meditate? 42 degrees; so that a great portion of it lies still stitute one geographical system, all the parts of which may be easily made accessible to each other, between which intelligence may be rapidly communicated, all of which, if under one ernment may pursue in this predicament; but political system, would possess a remarkable community of interests. So much for the practicability of the project.

Let us glance at its advantages.

It would extend the principle of free trade already in active operation between the States of this Union, to nearly the whole North American continent. It would give to Mexico the principle of Re-

ligious Toleration, without interfering with her religious faith. It would establish, throughout her borders ree institutions.

It would confer upon her people personal It would open the way for, and hold out ducements to, enterprising immigrants. It would bring her soil under a better cultivation, stimulate the growth of manufactures

and augment indefinitely her commerce. It would lead to the institution of the Con mon School system of education. It would put an end to military rule and wasting revolutions.

It would open to the New England manufacurers a new and valuable market for their wares. Hitherto our trade with Mexico has been inconsiderable, considering the proximity under foot all base conspiracies to extend Sla- the "Union-Saving party," which was recently and wealth of the two countries; and, for many very, and embrace the grand conception which organized in Washington, chiefly by Southern years before the war, it had been steadily de-

profitable and brisk commerce with her. It would add vastly to the commerce of this deed, be the glory of the Earth. whole country, and open a new field for the enterprise of our citizens.

It would increase the power and influence of the Union, and forever put to rest all projects for the establishment of a monarchical system The work combines many excellences. For a terly ignore the South, where disunion is ramupon this continent, and for the play of European interests and tactics.

It would secure to the Federal Government | THE NATIONAL ERA IN NORTH CAR what is in fact becoming hidispensable to the maintenance of our possessions on the Pacificnor will Southern statesmen, who have always the right of way across the ithmus, for the con struction of a canal. It is idle to think of maintaining long the integrity of our Pacific em- has created a furor of excitement among the pire, if we cannot reach it unless by an overland journey of three months, or a sea voyage of six. A canal through the isthmus of Tehuantepec will bring New Orleans within twelve perusal of the columns of defence and explana or fourteen days of the mouth of the Columbia river, and enable the Government at Washington to send dispatches to Columbia, and receive answers thence, within a period of thirty days. It would secure the control of the which supply the currency of the world.

It would settle, in a peaceful way, so as to offend the pride of the South, the Domestic Question of Slavery, as raised by the project of annexing by force merely a portion of Mexican territory. This is a most important considera- while such as are between those ages are

Departmen	18.				Population.
Mexico		. 10	1	1	1,389,520
Jalisco	10			-	679,311
Puebla	211				661,902
Yucatan	No.	0		1	580,948
Guanajus	to		1008	11 1	512,600
Oajaca	W.C.	. 1	Class S		500,278
Michoaca	n		250	10	497,90
San Luis	Poto	si			321,840
Zacateca	8 -			0	273,57
Vera Cru	Z	-		Cer.	254,380
Durango			1	1,12	162,618
Chihuahu	18	1	20		147,600
Sinaloa	1	9	0 61	-	147,000
Chiapas	. 3		T.		141,206
Sonora	-				124,000
Queretar) - "	-			120,560
Nueva L		12		145	101,108
Tamaulip	as	-	-	-	100,068
Coahuila			+12		75,340
Aguas Ca	aliente	es	2		69,698
Tabasco			1	1114	63,580
Nueva M	exico	2	-	-	57,026
California	IS.			-	33,439

Nineteen of these States it will be seen, have

this immense territory. Some may doubt, but of this Union. They would add thirty-eight they repudiate every sentiment which we and system of this country is specially adapted to the Congress of the United States. But each on pain of falling under suspicion? Wil offend the State pride of the slave States.

Two questions would repain to be disposed of-that relating to the Public Lands, and that civilization, we stand committed for; and if relating to the Public D. bt. Both could be small demagogues are afraid to advocate such united and settled, by the assumption of the measures, lest they may be charged with "unour present States.

will be knocking for admission into the Union. mission of Mexico would give to Catholicism tionists drink tea and coffee, wear hats and

Mexico is heterogeneous, ignorant, unfitted for be kept from these enlightened politicians of republican institutions. It is no more hetero- North Carolina, that Republicans eat, drink, are pouring in upon us every year, but whom other Christian folk. Such knowledge would we find becoming rapidly assimilated and ele- at once compel the aforesaid politicians to vated, under the predomin int influence of our abandon all the arts of civilized life, by way of strong native population and regenerating institutions. There will be enough intelligence. and virtue, and master energy, in this country, hanging, which these amiable gentlemen have to maintain the ascendence in the Federal Leg-hurled at us, we cannot think of retaliating islature. It is true, the posulation of Mexico show that, number for number, its inhabitants are as generally educated, at least, as those of South Carolina and some other Southern States, which are nevertheless deemed capable

We can see but one alternative worthy of a | tional Era became acquainted with the facts the controversy, bring back our armies, with- ing man's Address" was published in the leaddraw all our posts within the Nueces, leave ing newspapers of the State, and that the other present position to save her from anarchy, and But this seems to furnish no clue to the mystery reselves from dishonor, by giving her States | The question still recurs, how could the editor the privilege of becoming equal members of of the National Era, away off there in Wash our own political family. Frue, they might at ington, know anything about them? first regard the overture with distrust ; but let patience have its work. By uniform kindness, would exchange with the Era is treated as the and forbearance, and every demonstration that Romans treated parricide, as an impossible could inspire confidence, convince them that crime, for which no punishment was provided the proposition was made in good faith, and | Equally strange and unnatural is the suspicion that the decision of each State for itself should that any North Carolinian could deliberately be respected; or, if the Central Government should be in existence, add ess the proposition to it. If this alternative pe rejected, if the small policy of taking a portion of Mexican territory be adopted, then, we say, it will be a burning disgrace to refuse to apply to it the guaranties of personal freedom contained in the

ordinance of 1787.

The annexation of the Mexican States on the plan proposed, always, of course, with their own 4.000,000 of square miles for our empire, establish Freedom as the fundamental and unchangeable Law of the North American continent, and give Republicanism the perpetual ascendency over all other forms of Government. The United States would appear then before the world, not as the robber of a sister Republic, but its greatest benefactor; not as the Foe, institutions and policy; opposed to all section but the Friend of Christendom. Can the Ad. al parties, and in favor o ministration rise to the full height of this idea? | fice who will administer the Government in the Will it have the magnanimity to disdain all petty efforts to dismember Mexico, to abhor all would really enlarge the area of Freedom, by creasing, while England was carrying on a the fraternal offer to free Mexico, of a name inconsistent that a party, having for its object and place in our Union, which would then, in the spread of Union sentiments and the build-

We would call attention to the advertisement | body is for the Union, and where the great main our columns of "Our Musical Friend," pub- jority of the people already belong to a great lished by C. B. Seymour & Co., of New York. Union party, and in their plan of operations utcomparatively small price, it furnishes to the pant, and the most intense sectionalism per subscriber music of the best kind, many of the vades the ruling classes of the community finest composers in this country and in Europe | Where are the Union meetings and Union Mexico at once, without any unpleasant contro-versies about indemnity, without any humilia-songs is of special value. The patron will not intend to organize in the South, their tion to our sister Republic, without leaving one there find the delicious compositions of Abt, party will be but a sectional one.

A brief editorial paragraph which appeared in the Era about a month ago, entitled the "Irrepressible Conflict in North Carolina." politicians of that habitually-quiet State, only surpassed by the John Brown foray into Vir ginia. One would be led to suppose, from a tion, of denunciation and threats to which it has given rise, that we had deliberately recommended or planned a scheme of insurrection and murder. What must be the astonishment of the uninitiated, then, when they are told that our whole offence consists in stating the grounds of a controversy which has grown up in the State in regard to the revenue system. The existing laws exempt slaves under

twelve years and over fifty from taxation taxed per capita, and not as property. The proposition of the Reformers is, to subject slaves to taxation, as property, upon the ad valorem principle. We expressed the opinion that the change proposed would be eminently just, and that it was demanded by good policy. as the present arrangement is calculated to stimulate the rearing of slaves for the Southern market, while it expels the manufacturing and other arts of civilized life. The effect of this expression of opinion on the part of the National Era has been to upset all the philosophy and policy of the small demagogues in the State, and entirely to change their line of argument and discussion. The enemies of Reform seem to regard our paragraph as a god-send, and want no better argument against the proposed change than the fact that it is favored by the National Era, and we regret to say that their opponents appear to be over whelmed by its force! They writhe, and wriggle, and protest, and threaten to hang the ed itor of the Era, hoping by such means to exon erate themselves from the damning suspicio of complicity with John Brown and Helper! Was there ever such pitiable imbecility ex-

hibited by men aspiring to rule a State? Most Whatever tends to encourage free labor, to diversify employments, to promote education and For the sake of humanity, we will indulge the

lina, who have created this hubbub, will not Some might object, that this wholesale ad- take up the idea that Republicans and Abolifrom the thought that similar evidences of human weakness are possible in our own beloved country. Then, by all means, let the fatal secret and clothe themselves, and make merry, like

> through the instrumentality of their own super stitious fears. But it seems that the point which presents the most puzzling problem to the intelligent editors and politicians of North Carolina, who have engaged in this grave discussion, relates to the manner in which the editor of the Na-

standing the anathemas, and the threats of

The suggestion, that a North Carolina editor send a newspaper to a Republican editor. How then, could the affairs within the Chinese wall become known abroad? There is the mystery

The New York correspondent of the Inte

gencer says: "A 'National Union movement' is in progress here, and a call is made by a committee appointed by a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party,' held at Clinton Hall, January 14, 1860, to whom is assigned the duty of facilitating the formation of a National party tinental boundaries South, secure us a basis of concert with the National Union party of the country. They recommend that Union clubs be immediately formed in each ward of the cities, and in every town and village in the

State. The following is the basis: " 'Under a deep sense of the importance of upholding the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the United States; of securing the rights of the several States inviolate: resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective spirit of its founders, we, the undersigned, associate ourselves into a club to be called the "National Union Club of the — Ward," &c."

This we suppose to be the fruit of the labors of men. To the uninitiated, it may seem strangely ing up of a great Union party, should waste its means and energies in the North, where every-